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THE BUN, New York City. Paris- Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

No Especial Tonic Needed.

The editor of the Christian Register recently wrote a letter to Secretary Long pointing out in a friendly way what he believed to be signs of widespread public discontent with the Administration's policy in the Philippines. Mr. Long has taken the trouble to send a reply, from which we quote the subjoined passage :

"I have no doubt the state of public feeling to which you refer exists to some extent. But the tide always ebbs and flows. You remember it was so during the civil war; and, I should say from my memory and from my reading, that there was nothing like the falling off from President McKinLEY which there was at one time from Lincoln."

We are not aware what statistics the editor of the religious newspaper was able to report to Secretary Long as to the alleged "failing off from President McKin-LEY;" that is to say, from the Republican support of the President in the performance of his obvious and necessary duty in the Philippines. Probably an analysis of this editor's observations of public sentiment would show that he was generalizing largely from an individual case, and that the doubting and timorous individual was none else than himself.

Mr. LINCOLN used to write occasionally to his half-hearted friends just such letters as Secretary Long has thought proper to address to his correspondent; and, as the Secretary implies, Mr. LINCOLN had much better reason to indite bracing epistles than Mr. McKINLEY has.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the men and the newspapers who are now opposing the Administration's efforts to restore peace and order in the Philippines are the same men and newspapers that opposed the war with Spain. They are the same men and newspapers that would be sure to oppose an American policy undertaken by the McKinley Administration, whatever

that policy was. It was proper for the Secretary to be courteous to his well-meaning friend, but we do not think the President and his Cabinet need alarm themselves to any great extent about the present state of American opinion concerning the performance of the Administration's duty with regard to the Philippines.

The Case Adjudicated.

The questions in dispute concerning the beef supplies of the army and the integrity of the Government in purchasing and issuing them have now been removed finally from the field of controversy. They have been adjudicated upon by the court most competent to decide them, after long and

The commission appointed by the President went into the general subject of the conduct of the war with Spain, but, being wholly voluntary, and therefore without judicial authority, its decisions were ac cepted by the public as merely the opinions of individuals. Consequently an investigation by the military court, whose findings we published yesterday, was made necessary. It was organized in strict accordance with military law and was composed of representatives of the highest ditty and of the best en professional judgment of the army. Its decision is therefore final and conclusive I' the subject could not be thus settled its human settlement would be impossible; no judicial decision could be invoked as a

means of ending any controversy. Happily, therefore, a question over which there has been so much ignorant dispute for many months has now been determined intelligently and can no longer be a source of disturbance. The facts have been brought out openly, the evidence presented is all recorded, and judgment in accordance with it has been rendered. The charges of Gen. MILES are disposed of and the American people are satisfied.

Republicans and Trusts.

The great humbug bacillus is working diligently now, even amid the convolutions of some Republican editors and politicians. The Democrats are making such a howl and hurly-burly about trusts that these impressionable Republicans are saying, "Bless us! There must be something in this. It will never do to let the Democrats have the whole of such a fine, resounding cry. Let it be generally understood that they will not be permitted to monopolize the alarm and indignation. We can put on just as good a face of excitement as the other fellows can."

So the Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER, the Hon. POTATO PINGREE, and a few other sympathetic Republicans, sigh and pine for silver, and fear that it will never do for the Republican party to turn its back upon that divinity of the Democrats. As corns are sensitive and predict foul weather, so there are heads that get dizzy on the fumes

of the folly of other heads. In 1888 the Republican National Conven tion had this to say about what has since

come to be the Democratic scarecrow : "We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our cit zens; and we recommend to Congress, and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions, such egislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transpor tation of their products to market."

It was the oppressive trust that was to be checked. The notion that a trust was sinful in itself had not yet appeared. The recommendation to the State Legislatures was and is sensible.

The Republican National platform of 1892 contained this declaration:

"We reaffirm our opposition, dealared in the Recapital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citi zens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective."

In 1892 the bogey was the Robber Tariff, and the Republican remarks about trusts scarcely stirred more interest than the as-

sertion in the same platform that "we sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intem-

perance and promote morality." In 1896 the actual issues were too important to leave any space for flapdoodle in the Republican platform. It was silent as to trusts. Even the Democratic platform, while speaking of the McKinley tariff as "a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies," mentioned directly only the rallroad consolidations and asked that the Federal Government should look after them.

If the Sherman Anti-Trust act has not accomplished what was expected of it, that is not the fault of the Republicans. Too much has been expected of it. As Attorney-General Gridgs has pointed out, the formation and regulation of trusts is in the hands of the State Legislatures. They can deal with them as rigorously as they choose, subject to the Constitution and its Interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States.

There is, in fact, no general desire for the suppression of trusts. They are distinctly favored in some States. In the Legislatures of some other States the laws passed against them seem to amount to little, and are probably intended to amount to little. As the pursuit grows hotter in the South so does the legislation. Thus Missouri permits the customer of a trust, chartered in that State or outside of it, to cheat the trust. Arkansas has just passed an Anti-Trust law, as an immediate result of which her citizens are practically without fire insurance on their property. The majority of laws against trusts are worthless. Where one works, as in Arkansas, it is too drastic. To punish imaginary evils the

whole State has to suffer in its business. The Republican party has no call to indulge in windy declamation against trusts. They have their evil with their good, but they are an impregnable part of business necessity, and they are no more to be puffed out by platforms and Legislatures than are promissory notes or partnerships. The Democratic party, sputtering against wealth, naturally sputters against trusts. The Republican party does not hold that property is a crime, or that the highly organized forms of modern business are to be disturbed at the request of the same set of persons that is frantic for a cheap dollar.

The Exact Truth About the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

As the purport of the agreement made by England and Russia with regard to China has been misunderstood in many quarters, the British Foreign Office has published the text of the identical notes interchanged on the subject. It will be found to justify the deductions drawn by THE SUN from Lord SALISBURY'S statement. There is one important provision, however, not previously disclosed, which indicates that, within the Russian as well as the British sphere of influence, Americans will continue to enjoy the rights which they at present possess under treaties with China.

It is, in the first place, to be noted that both of the parties to the compact carefully refrain from putting forward any claim to influence in North China proper, that is to say, in that major part of the Hoang-Ho Valley which is bounded on the north by the Great Wall and on the south by the northern watershed of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Within this extensive region, which witnessed the birth of Chinese civilization, and which, with relatively brief interruptions, has been the seat of empire, the Manchu dynasty is left untrammelled. The text of the treaty supplies both a negative and an affirmative basis for this conclusion. By clauses first and second Great Britain engages not to seek, either for herself or in behalf of others, railway conces sions north of the Great Wall, and not to obstruct Russian applications for concessions in that region. Russia, on her part, binds herself to pursue a precisely similar course toward Great Britain in regard to

the Yang-tse basin. As nothing whatever is said about the Hoang-Ho Valley, the inference seems irresistible that this intervening territory is recognized as immune from the pretensions of any foreign power. The inference is confirmed by the third clause of the agreement, which explicitly declares that the contracting parties have no intention of infringing the sovereign rights of China, and for that reason will communicate to the Pekin Government their present agreement, which, by averting every cause of complications between England and Russia, will tend to consolidate peace in the Far Fast and to subserve the fundamental interests

of the Middle Kingdom. This is equivalent to saying that the avowed partition of China is indefinitely postponed. Meanwhile, however, Russia is to have a free hand in all that part of the Celestial Empire which lies north of the Great Wall, and England is to have a like exclusive liberty of action in the Yang-tse basin, so that, when the hour for overt partition arrives, the two powers named will find themselves firmly planted in their re-

spective spheres.

The second point of importance in the agreement is the declaration, not hitherto made known but contained in the third clause, that neither Russia nor England means in any way to infringe existing treaties. This is a matter of obvious interest to American manufacturers and merhants. It signifies that our trade with Manchuria, already large and capable of great development, will be unobstructed by Russia's ascendancy in that region. It also embodies an express pledge on the part of Great Britain that American citizens shall profit equally with British subjects by the vast market which will be opened to Western commodities by the construction of railways in the Yang-tse basin and by the development of the mineral resources of Szechuen. This interpretation obviously follows from the promise not to infringe existing treatles, for our treatles with the Middle Kingdom contain the "most favored nation" clause.

Although, therefore, the Anglo-Russian agreement practically involves a demarcaion of "spheres of influence," it assures all the advantages of the "open door" to the United States, and this without any entanglement on our part in diplomatic complications. Our State Department has thus secured all that it can reasonably ask for, without paying serious attention to Lord CHARLES BERESFORD'S suggestion that we should safeguard our interests in the Far East by entering into a coalition with England, Germany and Japan against Russia and France. Secretary Hav made it clear to all concerned that we do not intend to be drawn into any such alliance when Italy's design of seizing San Mun Bay was communicated to him. His reply was that the United States did not deem themselves interested either in maintaining or infringing China's territorial integrity so long as their treaty rights in the Middle Kingdom were respected. Without now is. The enemy has intrenched Bacolor,

our cooperation, no anti-Russian combination could be formed, and the agreement between Lord Salisbuny and the Russian Foreign Office quickly followed Mr. HAT's

reply to the Italian Government. An obstacle to the conclusion of this agreement was the claim of certain British subjects that they had acquired, under a loan contract, certain rights in the extension of the Tientsin Railway to Newchwang, in Manchuria. As the railway, although lying within the Russian sphere of influence, was when completed to be the security for the loan, it might, conceivably through the foreclosure of the mort gage, become the property of British subjects. This obstacle was overcome by an addendum to the agreement, which provides that the railway must remain a Chinese line, subject to the Pekin Government, and is not to be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company. This means that the British lenders of the capital wherewith the road is to be built will not be able to take a mortgage in their own name, but will have to let their security stand in the name of Chinese associates.

The Anglo-Russian agreement signifies that for some years to come we can confine ourselves to our business in the Philippines without anxiety on the score of retaining the commercial rights in China which we at present possess by treaty.

The Great Question.

On Sunday, President Parron of Prince ton University delivered an address to the graduating class at the Theological Seminary there. He spoke of the "new Christianity" as "a sort of ethical Christianity, containing sentimentality and soclology in almost equal proportions," which had become popular of late years, though it to be uncomfortably narrow. is manifest that "our Christianity must be something more than ethical or we have no ethics to preach." That is, if Christianity is not something more, it is an imposture, a delusion, and proceeds from a corrupt fountain. Then Dr. PATTON continued thus, according to a report in the Herald:

" If you apply the philosophy of evolution to the rigin of the literature of the Bible, you must apply it as well to its credibility. If you say that evolu-tion accounts for everything, and that there are and have been no miracles, then you cannot possibly believe the Incarnation, the Virgin Birth, or the Resu rection. If you say that man came by a gradual evolution, then you cannot believe in the fall of man.

"You cannot get along by minimizing this evolu tion doctrine and compromising it with your theol ogy. If you do you will become the laughing stock of thinking men. You will get the credit of more faithfulness and more intellectuality and be standing on firmer ground if you cling to the authority and infallibility of the Scriptures.

"That man who stands in a Christian pulpit and denies the authority of the Scriptures and the divinity of Christ-the very essence of Christianity-is either dishonest or a fool. Theology and morality

"Ethics, morality, honest trade, and pure homes will not stay once we rest only on ethics. The only rubric that the mere meralist can offer means not that you ought to do right, but that you must, and if you don't you will suffer. Thus his only motive to do right is his own pleasure."

This goes to the kernel of the matter over which the controversy concerning Dr. BRIGGS is now proceeding. Dr. BRIGGS applies scientific tests to the Scriptures, and in so doing makes impossible their credibility, since their supernatural authority is beyond the reach of natural demonstration. It is and must be simply a matter of faith: and it is the same with the authority of the Church. That dogmatically asserted authority is a baseless arrogation unless it rests on a supernatural foundation percelvable only by the eye of faith. It contradicts science, for the Incarnation upon which the Church stands is incredible by merely natural law.

Bishop Porres, preaching at St. Mark's last Sunday, on the other hand, had this to say:

not, there has come in the domain of religion, and, with reference to all those august and sacred in largely new demands. The era of submission to are authority, whether blindly or conventionallywhether because men do not know or because they do not think-is ended.

"It is not that in things spiritual there is no longer room for authority. If that were so, then surely the fabric of our hopes would ere long be crumbling about our ears. It is that the basis of authority is not and cannot be any longer in the mere claim spiritual, but supremely in this latter realm.

"After ages of traditional reverence, whether for a man or for a book, the world has come back to that one final ground of authority which Jesus CHRIST proclaimed when He said, 'If I do not the works o My Father, believe Me not. But if I do, though ye elieve not Me, believe the works, that we may kno and believe that the Father is in Me and I in Him."

Now, what is the authority for that proclamation by JESUS CHRIST? Is it not 'mere authority" of the Bible or of the Church, to which absolute submission is requisite? Are we to test the words and the works of CHRIST by a natural standard simply? If we do, we make of them no more than human utterances and performances, as to which criticism is possible and allowable. The Christian view of soclety was bitterly opposed by the contemporary paganism as anarchistic. The Jews still find fault with it as fallacious in its philosophy. Current skepticism is likewise critical of it as opposed intrinsically to the necessary and salutary organization of a complex civilization. To all this faith replies that it is Divine and therefore beyond the domain of human criticism. But if ' the era of submission to mere authority is ended," what possible foundation is there for that faith?

The proposition to ordain Dr. Baigos to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church has raised for discussion the gravest, the most momentous question which has ever been put forward for agitation in the whole history of religion. Authority? How can the world have a supernatural religion without "submission to mere authority"?

ing us at Bacolor, the next principal railroad point beyond Calumpit. Besides its importance as a railroad station, Bacolor is a town of over 10,000 people, the capital of the province, and its fall would be demoralizing to the enemy like that of Malolos. To leave it in his possession might be to expose our rear and line of communication, as it is a few miles southwest of San Fernando, where MacARTHUR's main body

and also has field works for outposts between it and San Fernando.

Gen. Lawron's advance from Balinag and Massin will carry him toward Mount Arayat, or, if he keeps on to San Isidro, Mount Arayat will be flanked. We shall accordingly be likely to find AGUINALDO keeping his force divided so as to oppose us on both lines of advance, Mascando holding Bacolor and Lawron's command finding LUNA's force in its front before reaching San Isidro. Our light steamers have shelled Guagua, three miles southwest of Bacolor, preliminary to taking supplies thither for MACARTRUR'S troops.

Baltimore and Maryland. Theories of the efficient cause of Repub-

lican defeat in the Baltimore city election last week are numerous and interesting. The philosophy of the event is the subject of discussion in many quarters. It is quite an encouraging circumstance

that nobody has asserted yet that either BRYAN did it with the dishonest dollar, or Gen. MILES with embalmed beef.

The one thing certain is that the Maryland Democracy have derived confidence and hope. Perhaps they have derived too much confidence of recovering the State at the next election. The fact remains that when McKINLEY

carried Maryland in 1896 by 32,232 plurality, Baltimore city gave him only 21,106 plurality. That is to say, Baltimore could have gone Democratic by ten or eleven thousand in 1896 without defeating the Republican ticket in Maryland.

This is worth remembering. But it is likewise worth remembering that with Baltimore strongly Democratic, the margin for Republican success in the State is likely

The Chief Manufacturing Town of America.

This editorial record of local improvement and gratifying industrial activity appears in the Evening Telegraph of Phila-

"Under the last census Philadelphia led the country as a manufacturing centre. The purchase of eight acres of ground near Nicetown by the American Pulley Company on which to erect additional shops is a move that will strengthen our industrial

The additional shops which the pulley company is going to erect near Nicetown are a proper subject for self-congratulation by our esteemed contemporary. But what does it mean when it says that under the last census Philadelphia led the country as a manufacturing centre?

Philadelphia formerly held that position but it was a good many years ago. The notion is somewhat prevalent between the Delaware and the Schuylkill that she is first at the present time among the manufacturing towns of America. This is grotesquely wrong, as the subjoined statistics show Thefigures are from the census of 1890. the census to which the Evening Telegraph refers with pride:

Sumber of industries... 18,166 Capital invested \$375,249,715 \$426,118,272 Number of employees . 260,264 854,291 Total wages paid\$185,917,021 \$280,102,167 Cost of materials used \$311,645,804 \$366,422,722 Value of products......\$577,234,446 \$777,222,721

Enormous as is the superiority of New York in this exhibit, the figures do not tell the whole story. They concern only that district of New York which is now called the Borough of Manhattan. Brooklyn was technically a separate municipality when the eleventh census was taken, and the manufactures of that borough are not included in the totals above, although then as now Brooklyn was a part of this metropolis as a manufacturing centre. Adding Brooklyn's figures to those of the Borough of Manhattan, and also the figures for Long Island City, we have this result:

Philadelphia. Sumber of industries. Capital invested\$375,249.715 Number of employees. 260,264 \$600,672,86 468,274 Total wages paid \$185,917,021 Cost of materials used \$811,645,804 \$208.415.41 \$527,618,152 Value of products \$577.234.446

It will be observed from this comparison that in every particular New York's interests as a manufacturing centre are either more than double or nearly double those of

No doubt our Philadelphia contemporary has been misled by the popular misconception of that great and interesting city's relative importance in manufacturing industries; and perhaps in looking up the figures it has inadvertently consulted an earlier census report than that of 1890-the census of 1860, for example.

Prof. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN of the Chieago University is trying to explain and justify his pleasant description of the American flag in the Philippines as "a symbol of tyranny and butchery." Prof. LAUGHLIN is incapable of explain his Aguinaldian rhapsodies. The best form" with renewed vigor of the pipes and ac try to make people forget his tyranny-andbutchery eloquence. Or he might plead that he was hypnotized by Billy Mason and spoke

Jefferson Davis's Disguise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As con tributions to the columns of your paper on the subject of the disguise of Jefferson Davis at the time of his capture at the close of the war have lately appeared, permit me to give you, herewith, the following extracts from a letter in regard to the question, written by Mr. Davis to Col. Crafts J. Wright, dated Oct. 13, 1877, which will be found on page 202 of volume 88 of "The Townsend Library:" As you say, there was no impropriety in assum-

ing a disguise to escape capture, but there was no time to have assumed one, except by waiting for the without "submission to mere authority"? That is the very question under dispute.

Bacolor and Mount Arayat.

Two lines of defence are now open to the Filipinos. Should they decide to give up coast warfare and take to the interior, their next main stand might be expected at Mount Arayat, which is on the road to San Isidro, and near the confluence of the Chico and the Rio Grande de Pampanga. The rivers should give some flank protection to the enemy, and it is clear from one of Gen. Others recent despatches that he looks for a stand at that point.

But unless Aguinaldo is now ready to abandon the railroadto us, which would be a palpable concession of weakness, he will keep at least a part of his force on that line; and in that case we may expect to find him resist-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Will you please say whom you judge to be right in the following dispute, A or B: A contends that Atkinson of Boston and of patent oven fame is the greater imbecile, while B contends that the Philadelphia Peace Society President, who took it upon himself to set matter aright at the beginning of our recent war with Spain, is his equal, on the ground that a greater imbecile than the aforesaid Peace Society President would be s miracle, and that the possibility of miracles is a

NEGRO OUTRAGES AT THE SOUTH. The Conduct and Treatment of the Negro

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If your correspondent, "Southerner," in to-day's who contends that negroes are not lynched in the South for any other crime save rape, will provide himself with Senate Report No. 512, Forty-eighth Congress, first on, dealing with alleged occurrences in the State of Mississippi and the condition of the constitutional rights of the people of that State, he will find in it much specific evidence that contradicts his assertion. He might also read with profit and instruction Sunset Cox's book. in which is devoted not a little space to Southern outrages. Now, Mr. Cox was a Democrat, and could not be accused of a political bias against the South.

White opposition to the negroes of the South from 1868 to 1800 is the result of political contact. The cry of rape is a miserable subterfuge to excite the sympathy of the people of the North. Of course there are bad negroes, as there are bad white men. North and South but to denounce the entire negro race as addicted to rape simply because here and there some of its baser element occasionally commit that crime is as absurd as it would be to call the whites robbers and murderers and brutal savages because such crimes occur among

the whites robbers and murderers and brutal savages because such crimes occur among them.

No white man living North or South ever heard of that sort of outrage by a negro before the war of the rebellion. As a slave boy I have seen negro men accompanying white girls and women in the capacity of servants and protectors on journeys and pleasure parties, and I never heard of a single case where one of these negroes ever forgot his duty. Indeed, it was the boast of the white people that their negro mensorvants were Chesterfieldian in politeness and courtesy to women. Habits are formed in races as they are in individuals and they become fixed and therefore not easily eradicated. The few Benedict Arnolds, Aaron Burrs and Edward Atkinsons only serve to make more conspicuous the prevailing honor and loyalty in the Angio-Saxon race. The same rule applies to the negroes, to whose previous good character Southern statesmen and writers of both sexes have testified so abundantly.

and writers of both seless have abundantly.

I have heard Southern Senators and Congressmen in Washington boast in speeches about the kindness of their "black mammies."

I have heard Alexander Stephens, whom I knew personally, pay the highest tribute to the faithfulness and loyalty of the negrorace. Men of his stamp in official life in Washington aurrounded themselves with negro servants. This of his stamp in official life in Washington aurrounded themselves with negro servants. This is true of ex-Gev. Brown of Georgia, Mr. Justice Lamar of Mississippi, Senator Colquitt of Georgia, and Senator Hampton of South Carolina. These negro menservants were trusted in their families, and no one has ever heard a breath of seandal as to their conduct toward the white indies of the households in which they served. I have seen Mr. Lamar as Secretary of the Interior going to his office in a carriage with a negro next him and two on the box. Mr. Stephens kept one with him night and day and gave him his name.

ALBANY, May C.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

Another Baltimorean's Views of the Causes of the Republican Defeat.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Being resident Baltimorean, now on a brief visit to your city. I am interested in the communication entitled "The Baltimore Election," and signed "C. F. Harper," which appears in today's Sun. I am an independent in municipal politics and voted for the overthrow of the Democratic ring at the last election but one, so that my opinion in the present case may be given the credit of impartiality, if not of correctness.

of Baltimore attributes the result of the election to the efforts of the Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman. Is not the soundness of this "attribu-tion" somewhat weakened by your correspondent himself when he says elsewhere in his communication that "no party could thrive on the stuff that has been dished up daily in its [the American's] columns for almost twelve No. Mr. Gorman, according to the best politi-

cal opinion in Baltimore, had nothing to do with the result of the election. Nor had the Schley business" any influence whatever in "Schley business" any influence whatever in the matter, notwithstanding your correspondent's contention, which he bases on what he claims is "absolutely reliable" information, that no other one thing had such a determining effect on the election.

Your correspondent, though "something of a Maryland product" himself, is certainly not en rapport with Baltimore politics of to-day, otherwise he would hardly write what nine out of every ten intelligent Baltimoreans would call twaddle.

he result of the election was due principally

to four causes:
First—The able and determined fight for good government on the part of the independent ity press.
Secondly—The growing and overbearing in-

olence of the negro population.

Thirdly—The gross incompetence and corruptness of the Republican machine, and the excellent character of the men nominated for the paragraphs. ruptness of the Republican machine, and the excellent character of the men nominated for office by the Democrats.

Fourthly—The independent vote: whose birth is coeval with that of Democratic misrule, and which since then has grown steadily in force, until now it holds the balance of power. If your correspondent desires proof of what I have said let him consult the files of the independent papers of Baltimore published during the campaign. I need hardly warn him not to take his cue from the American, as his judgment of the "stuff" that is dished up in its columns ought to preclude the necessity of doing so. But let him seek for information in the papers whose motto is "Men. Not Politics," and which reflect the intelligent and respectable opinion of Baltimore. MICHAEL S. HAAS.

NEW YORE, May 7.

Overcrowded and Dangerous Fifth Avenue. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The neces sity of some restriction of the traffic in the Fifth avenue has become imperative. Reguations controlling the traffic ought to be ordained by the proper authorities and rigidly enforced. There are at present no regulations of the sort at all; that is to say, the avenue in open to any vehicle at any time. The avenue has now become not merely the favorite place silence, but he makes a mistake in trying to in the city for all kinds of pleasure driving, but is also used more than any other for heavy trucking and general business conveyances. It is so crowded in the afternoon hours as to become almost uncrossable by foot travellers. When to this is added the use of the avenue, to an enormous extent, by bicycle riders the great thoroughfare presents a scene of congested and perilous traffic which ought speed-

> The first thing to be done, in my opinion, in impose some limitations upon the use of the street by bicycles, and this, too, as much in the nterest of the wheelmen as of other people. Conditions are such that bleyeling now in the Fifth avenue, at least in the afternoon, is about as dangerous a sport as can be imagined. I regret to say, moreover, that a large proporion of the wheelmen now seen on the Fifth avenue are very young men riding at reckless sneed, over which the police seem to exercise but little control. During the part of the day referred to one cannot stand for an hour on any corner of the avenue above Twenty-third street without wit-nessing a series of hairbreadth escapes and accidents to bicycle riders and because of them, the accidents being rarely reported on account of their apparently trifling nature, but oftentimes producing serious results. There is no place in the city where the danger to bicycle riders is so great by the sudden appearance of rapidly driven delivery wagons and others from the streets crossing the avenue. Of course, in the early hours of the evening all this state of affairs is intensified

> The time has come, too, for some restriction the use of the avenue by heavy trucks, hay wagons and similar vehicles. The sooner the Municipal Assembly gives its attention to this matter the better. NEW YORK, May 8.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: No one here takes Atkinson and Moordeld Storey seriously. We are used to them. We cannot get rid of them, and so we endure them as an evil that man hath no remedy for. And when they discharge their expla tives, as they are prone to do, we simply smile and joke about it. Unlike Cassus, they do not have a lean and hungry look, still they think too much, and yet they are not dangerous. What they need is vio-lent physical exercise; they sit in their gloomy offices too much, get blue and want to kill some one-with

We are all for McKinley, Long and the policy so ably advocated by THE SUN.

ART NOTES.

Pictures by George H. McCord at Knoed-ler's Gallery-The New York School

of Art-A Proposed New Salon in Paris Mr. George H. McCord, a well-known landscape painter, an associate member of the Nalional: Academy and a member of the American Water Color Society, has an exhibition of thirty-six of his pictures at Knoedler's Gallery. which will continue to June 1. The works are mostly in oli, though variety is given to the exhibition by a few pastels and water colors. The pictures are catalogued under the title "On Land and Sea," and the subjects have been found in various places in England, such as Clovelly on the North Devon coast, and in picturesque spots in the New Esgland States and in New Jersey. Somewhat conventional but agreeable color schemes characterize the landscapes, at times, as in "October Morn-ing," No. 7: "Golden Autumn," No. 3: "Hill-side Pastures," No. 20, a water color, and "The Beach at Sunset," a pastel, sufficiently individual to give a certain distinction. elly Harbor," No. 23, is picturesque in aspect and effective in composition. Other notable canvases are "Last of the Autumn." No. 33; "Holford, England," No. 25, and "The Outlying Reef," No. 10.

The working rooms of the New York School of Art at 57 West Fifty-seventh street were transformed into exhibition gallerieson Sunday and yesterday for the display of the students' work of the year. In addition were shown some pictures and copies of old masters by William M. Chase, the chief instructor in the school; J. Carroll; Beckwith and one or two other artists. Last night Mr. Chase gave a talk to his pupils on the subject of Spanish art. Life studies in black and white and in oil color, among which were some excellent drawings by F. Luis Mora, still-life, heads painted in the portrait class, black and white sketches and figure studies made in the illustration class and a few landscapes from Shinnecock composed the exhibits of students' work The director of the school is Douglas John Connah and among the instructors besides Mr. Chase are A. B. Wenzell and Irving R. Wiles. The ninth season of the Shinnecock Summer School of Art begins June 1 with Mr. Chase as chief instructor. In a leading article in a recent number of the

Figaro "an artist" calls on the Academy of Fine Arts (the art section of the Institute of France to establish a new salon. The writer thinks that the two annual salons now held in Paris have become wearlsome, owing to the great number of works exhibited, and that the juries of admission are so lenient that the standard is too low. He points out that the Academy with its great prestige in the art world might fittingly take the initiative in patronizing an annual salon containing not more than from 1.000 to 1,500 works in all classes, and that if these were judiciously seleated it would meet with instant popular success. Meanwhile the other two exhibitions might continue if their supporters wished to keep, them up, but the new exhibition would be looked upon as the really fine show of the year and attract a public which has grown tired of seeking among scres of medicerity at the Champs Elysées and the Champ de Mars for the comparatively small number of really meritorious works. The writer refrains from gotain that his idea is a good one, and if carried out would give a new and desirable turn to art affairs in the French capital.

EMOTIONAL CURVE OF LITERATURE. Novel Studies That Have Won Mr. Gerrard a Fellowship at Columbia

A Nebraska graduate student at Columbia University, Ernest Allen Gerrard, has developed the emotional curve of literary expression and plotted it out on a chart. He submit ted a thesis entitled "Emotional Expression in Literature," embodying his discovery in support of his application for a fellowship in psychology, and the University Council awarded the fellowship to him. The thesis contained 20,000 words, besides charts of curves. Mr Gerrard was graduated at the University of Nebraska with the A.B. degree in 1894 and studied as a graduate in 1894-95 and 1896-97. In 1895-96 he studied at the University of Ber lin and at Columbia he is a candidate for the legree Ph. D. At the University of Nebraska he was under a professor who is inclined to apply laboratory methods to the study of literature and literary production, and since coming here he has followed his professor's bent in that direction with the results given

His method was to note carefully his own emotions while reading literary works, and then to study out just what passages caused copied off, or cut out, until he had a large accumulation of memoranda and clippings. He noted the number of emotions and emotional elements for each 100 words in the various works or by the several authors. He grouped the clippings in different ways, as similarity either of themselves or of the emotions the excited suggested, and so eventually perceived

the clippings in different ways, as similarity either of themselves or of the emotions they excited suggested, and so eventually perceived what he calls the laws which govern the production of emotions by language, or the expression of emotions by language, or the expression of emotions by language. The deductions in his thesis represent the work of five years. He says in his introduction:

"This work is the outcome of a desire to find the elements used in expressing ideas and emotions in literature; to learn how these elements are used, and to see if, the elements serving as a basis of valuation, some method could not be devised whereby the strength of literary works could he measured. * * It was early noted that descriptive work used different elements than did narration or character interaction. * * This discovery of the elements was extremely trying work, since one in seeking must be ever on the alert, must know exactly when the emotion comes to him, and must try to locate the exact part of the pasange in which the effect was to be found. This necessitated a high degree of mental and emotional sympathy with the work under consideration, together with enough self-control and introspection so as to be able to judge without being carried away by the work. Once the elements were discovered the laws governing them began to appear one by one.

"The value and use of the elements has been tested in other ways. A very acrid speech by a Southern Senator deprived of a very few adjectives became extremely pacific."

Of his literary elements he says: "Man receiving sensations from all his senses at one time may unite them and represent the united sensations in one expression; or he may unite them with other stored stimuli. Such an emotion would in literature find expression in an adjective or an adverture of the stored stimuli. Such an emotion would in literature find expression in an adjective or an adverture of the part of the part of the part of the part of a smaller one is strongly felt. A verb idea is put into an a

od" and many other works and characters

Capt. Adkisson on Mr. Atkinson. From the Dallas News Waco, Tex., May 1.—Capt. J. O. Adkisson of China

Springs, McLennan county, Commander of the Confederate camp of that town, says the Bostonians who are sending literature to the soldiers of Gen. Otis's army are guilty of wrong against their nation, and are engaged in a line of conduct which will fill the minds of the insurgents with false hopes and cause untol I evils yet to follow by depressing the forces of the United States and encouraging those of the enemy. Capt. Adkisson expressed the hope that the military authorities at Manila will refuse to allow the mails to be used as a means of circulating such documents as have been described, calculated to dampen the arder of the army in the face of dangerous foes actually engaged in hostilities,

ROW DO JURORS ESCAPE DUTY Appellate Division Seeks Information About

Excuses Allowed. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court it is said, has taken in hand the scarcity of jurors available for duty in the twelve trial terms of the court. Complaint has been made that more jurors are excused than formerly and there has been talk of Tammany influ ence, although the Judges usually require a good excuse along with any of the alleged in

fluence. Lack of jurors in the May term in the trial parts caused the adjournment of several parts of the court at the beginning of the term and the subsequent summoning of special panels of fifty in some of the trial parts. At the baginning of each month 100 men are sum moned in each trial part, but a large part of that number do not present themselves, and usually a large part are away and are not personally served. The lack of jurors at the May term drew the attention of the Appellate

sonally served. The lack of jurors at the May term drew the attention of the Appellate Division and instructions were given that the clerks of the trial parts should prepare certain lists so that the court can consider what action to take.

The clerks are required in their lists to ever the period from Oct. 1, 1898, to May 1, 1893. They are to give the number of jurors summoned, the number who reported in court, the number who were served but failed to appear, the number who were served but failed to appear, the number who were served but failed to appear, the number fines, and the number excused from attendance by the different Judges and the reasons for which they were excused. One of the clerks and yesterday that no record is kept of the reasons.

The order did not come directly from the Appellate Division to the clerks, but from one of the Trial Term Judges, whose name was withheld, but it is said that the facts required are for use by the Appellate Division, and are being gathered at its request.

Justice Andrews took the buil by the horrs in a different way yesterday. Two men who were served did not appear in court, so instead of fining them, as it is usual to do, he sent court officers after them to insure their attendance in court to-day. Fines are imposed every month by the Judges, but affidayits are generally presented on which the fines are cancelled.

LOWERING BIG TREES.

Elms a Century Old Transplanted to Conform to a Newly Established Grade.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. Three elms a century old and weighing perhans fifty tons each are being lowered in front of the new Public Library building in Lynn to conform to the new grade of the sidewalk. It is a unique undertaking in Lynn and the work is being done successfully by an expert who makes a specialty of lowering or transplanting

A great circular trench is dug about the trees, at a distance from the main trunks which will insure protection to the massive lower

trees, at a distance from the main trunks which will insure protection to the massive lower roots and the surface feeders. After deepening this trench to a point far below that reached by the roots of the trees, powerful tackle is fastened to the upper part of the trunk, and the trees are tipped either war, forward and backward, so that the laborers may free the earth from the roots immediately under the central part of the tree.

Repeating this process again and again, the desired depth has been reached with one of these giant elms and the others are rapidly believel desired tons of rich loam are dumped about the trench and water is run into it, the better to settle it about the roots, and then pipes are sunk at several points, and the upper surface is covered with the original earth excavated from about the tree. These pipes are thus placed because it will be necessary to water the trees well throughout the coming six months, and as an asphalt sidewalk will be laid around and by the trees, this is the precaution taken to give them plenty of moisture whils they become rooted to their new situation.

The work requires not only time and care, but, from the nature of it and the narrowness of the trenches, allows the employment of only a small crew of worgmen. The contractor, it is reported, will raceive \$100 for each tree lowered, and must, by the terms of his contract, guarantee that the trees, in so far as any damage he may have done in lowering them.

Concerning the Shape of an Anæsthetic.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

It is a Bath physician who tells the following:
"Some time ago I happened to spend the
night in a country town not far from Bath,
and it happened that there was stopping at the
same hotel an itinerant eye specialist.
"We drifted into a conversation, and during
the course of the evening he told me of some
of the marvellous operations he had performed
on the eye. One case in particular he spoke of
that caused me considerable astonishment, for
I didn't know. I confess, that the operation
had been successfully performed. He said he
had recently taken out a patient's eye, scraped
the back of it and returned it to its proper
place. The patient, he said, was never troubled
by bad eyesight atterward.

oad eyesight afterward. That was a difficult operation, doctor. said I.

"Yes." said he. "it was."

"I suppose you found it necessary to employ an anæsthetic."

"Yes. I did." he admitted.

"What anæsthetic did you use. doctor?" I

persisted.

Oh. well, unless you are familiar with such operations you probably wouldn't understand if I were to tell you. But—well, it was shaped to be a such as the such as like a spoon," explained the emi-

Increased Pay Brings On a Strike. From the Pittsburg Dispatch. READING. May 3.—A voluntary increase in wages has had the extraordinary effect of causing a strike and putting one of the big from industries of eastern Pennsylvania in a state of idleness, throwing 500 men out of em-

state of idleness, throwing 500 men out of employment.

Within the past month Ellis & Lessig, proprietors of the large iron works at Potstown, voluntarily increased the wages of their puidlers twice. The last advance made the pay of the puddlers \$3 a ton. Then the helpers, who are paid by the puddlers, asked the latter to increase their pay from 28 cents to 30 cents a heat. This the puddlers refused to do.

A committee of the helpers then called upon the firm in reference to the matter, and, contrary to all custom. Ellis & Lessig agreed to pay the helpers one cent a heat and suggested that the puddlers pay them 29 cents. The puddlers positively declined to allow more than 28 cents, and the helpers quit work, stopping the big iron plant and putting half a thousand men out of work.

The Glass-Eye Divorce Case.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Judge Jelke yesterday took the last step in the famous glass-eye divorce case of Katherine Kraus against Charles Kraus. She charged neglect of duty, and in his answer he alleged that she had been guility of fraud in the marriage contract because she had represented herself to be a woman of perfect physique, whereas, in fact, she was not, as she had a glass eye. He did not discover this until after they had been married a year or more because she wore glasses, and thus hid the defect in one of her eyes. A demurrer was filed to that petition on the ground that a glass eye was not such physical defect as would come within the meaning of the law regarding fraud in the marriage contract. Judge Davis sustained the demurrer and said that, to constitute fraud within the meaning of the statute, there must be some defect physically which pertained to the marriage relation. With this element of the case out of the way it was ready for trist, and Judge Jelke yesterday granted a divorce to the wife on the ground of neglect of duty and allowed her \$100 alimony. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Goat's Fatal \$10 Dinner.

From the Philadelphia Record. From the Philadelphia Record.

Frackville, Pa., May 5.—The appetite of a pet goat was excited to a high degree by Charles Wagner of this place, who tickled the animal's nose with a \$10 bill. The goat suddenly junged forward, snatched the greenback, chewed it up, and swallowed it. This was a fatal move for him, for he was promptly killed and the bits of the bill were taken from his stomach. They will be sent to Washington to be redeemed.

The Top of Politeness.

From the Willimantic Weekly Journal. The most polite man in four counties has been discovered. He is George A Tracy, the milk dealer. When you call on Mr. Tracy he takes you down cellar and seats you in a chair in front of a barrel of cider. Then he starts a siphon-like arrangement, the cider flowing in an amber stream through a small hose. Mr. Tracy then places the business end of the hose in your mouth—and goes away.

From the Indianapolis Journal "And by the way, brother," asked the minister who had been called in to smooth the pathway of the expiring pioneer, "wore all those bear stories the truth?"

The old man opened his eyes.
"Parson," said he, "that's a mighty mean advantage to take of a dyin' man."

From the Cincinnuti Enquirer, ANDERSON, Ind., May 3.—"Pennies—10c. a dozen," is a sign that has been put up in a cigar store in this city, and trade is brisk. The place is filled with the penny-alluring slot machines, and the dealer is taking the risk that most of his cut-rate coppers will remain in the building.